In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as shown:

Marked up version of the paragraph on page 36, lines 3-10, is below:

The dried $Asp(OtBu)_n$ (Flask B) and T4-$Asp(OtBu)_n$ (Flask A) were then dissolved in 95% trifluoroacetic acid in water (3ml) and allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 hours. The deprotected polymers were then precipitated by the addition of ethyl ether (10ml) and then storing the suspension at 4 °C for 2 hours. The respective polymers were then collected by filtration and the solids dried over night under vacuum. This afforded 48mg of Asp_n (Flask B) and 12mg of T4-Asp_n (Flask A). MALDI indicated that T4-Asp_n (Flask A) consisted of a mixture of polymers of varying lengths: T4-Asp_{3-12} **(SEQ ID NO: 1)**.

Marked up version of the paragraph on page 37, lines 1-16, is below:

Amino acid derivative	Polymer	Isolated	Percent yield	Mass Range **(SEQ ID NOS 1-5)**
Asp(OtBu)	$Asp(OtBu)_n$	48mg	84%	NA
	T4-$Asp(OtBu)_n$	12mg	14%	T4-Asp_{3-12}
Ser(OtBu)	$Ser(OtBu)_n$	73mg	101%[3]	Ser_{7-8}
	T4-$Ser(OtBu)_n$	50mg	43%	T4-Ser_{4-9}
Thr(OtBu)	$Thr(OtBu)_n$	29mg	20%	Thr_{7-8}
	T4-$Thr(OtBu)_n$	66mg	24%	T4-Thr_{1-8}

The percent yield was estimated based on the total amino acid content in the original reaction prior to splitting the reaction. The Mass range was determined from MALDI. The yield over 100% could reflect either the presence of salts or uneven distribution when the reaction mixture was split.

Marked up version of the paragraph on page 37, lines 15-16, is below:

HPLC and Pronase experiments indicate little to no free T4 is present in the T4-Asp_{3-12} **(SEQ ID NO:1)**, T4-Ser_{4-9} **(SEQ ID NO: 3)** and T4-Thr_{1-8} **(SEQ ID NO: 5)** samples, and that T4 is liberated upon digestion.

Marked up version of the paragraph on page 38, lines 23-33 through page 39, lines 1-9, is below:

Glu(OtBu)NCA (1.000 g, 4.4mmol) and Cephalexin•HCl (0.106g, 0.3mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous DMF (5ml). The reaction was then allowed to stir at room temperature under argon. After 3 days, the solvent was removed by rotary-evaporation under vacuum. The resulting solid was then placed under argon and then dissolved in 4N HCl in Dioxane (2ml) and then allowed to stir at room temperature under a blanket of argon. After 1 hour, the dioxane and HCl were removed by rotary-evaporation under vacuum. The solid was then suspended in methanol (2ml) and once more brought to dryness by rotary-evaporation in order to remove residual HCl and dioxane. This material was then resuspended in methanol (2ml) and precipitated by the addition of water (20ml). The aqueous suspension was then stored at 4°C for 4 hours, and the solid isolated by centrifugation. The pelleted material was then allowed to dry under vacuum over night. This process afforded a mixture of $(Glu)_n$ and $(Glu)_n$-cephalexin (464mg) as determined by MALDI. MALDI indicates a mixture of

polymers **(SEQ ID NO: 6)** $(Glu)_{7-13}$ and **(SEQ ID NO: 7)** $(Glu)_{5-14}$-cephalexin. Other chain-lengths may be present but they are not clearly visible in the MALDI spectra. Reversed-phase HPLC (265nm detection, C18 column, 16%MeOH/4%THF/80%water mobile phase) indicated that no free cephalexin was present in the isolated material. "Water" in the HPLC actually refers to an aqueous buffer of 0.1% heptanesulfonic acid and 1.5% triethylamine.